

the Carolina Farmer

November, 1960

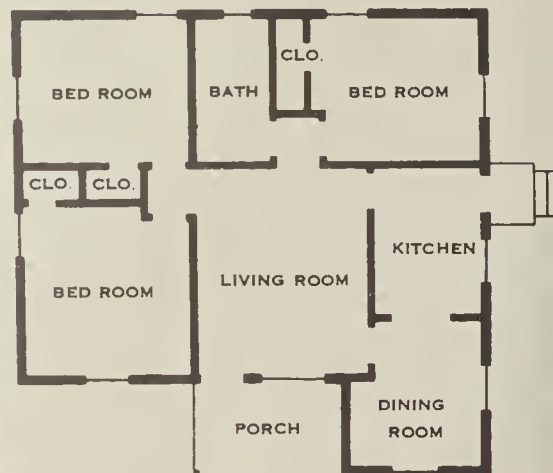
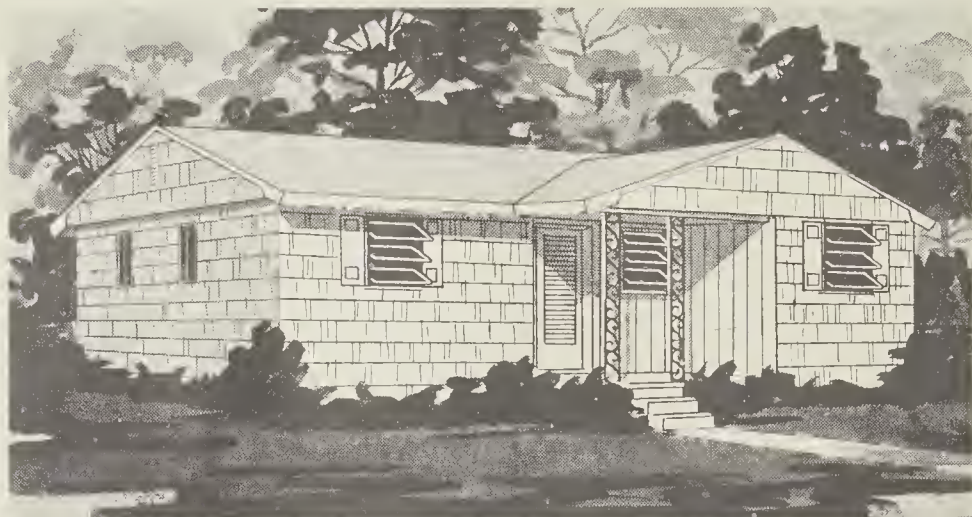
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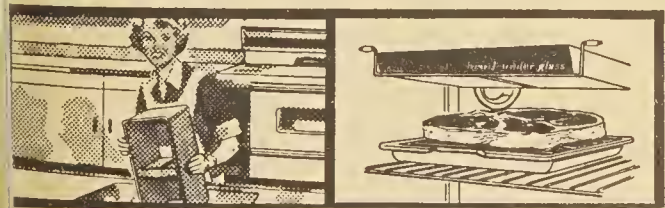
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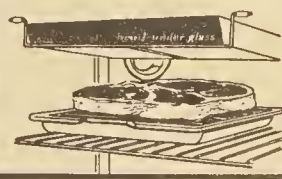
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□ This is the time of year when I have a hard time adjusting. It's not cold enough for heat in our office, or warm enough for air conditioning. But the rule says that when fall comes, we get heat. I can't turn the radiator off, and opening the window doesn't help much. A barrier of steam warms up any breeze that might break through. So, I've got the air conditioning on. I've also got a cold.

This is also the time of year when I start watching television again, but many months ago, I ordered a two-volume picture history of the Civil War, thinking it would arrive in the spring. Of course, it didn't. It arrived just after I'd been hooked by a dozen new television programs.

The Bill For The Books came the day after the dish-washer timer broke, and two days before my lawn mower went to pieces. I share with most people the feeling that I've been cheated when any household appliance breaks down. I'll pay ten-dollar repair bills on my automobile every three months, and never think much about it. But let an automatic appliance timing device, which takes a beating three times a day for five years, wear out, and I'm ready to sue the manufacturer.

Meanwhile, out in the yard, there was a bumper hay crop. Most people have grass that grows in the summer. Mine (fescue and weeds) flourishes in the fall, and when everybody else is trucking off to football games, I'm mowing. Or was. The day I got the mower back from the repair shop, I hit a mound of earth and bent the blade.

This is the time of year to put out shrubs, but after pricing some, I decided to root 30 or 40 cuttings of ligustrum, pyrocantha, Chinese holly, and camellias. In five years, I figured they'd be worth roughly \$500.

I clipped Bugs Barringer's article on rooting from *the News & Observer*, and for once followed directions religiously. When he advised using wooden boxes that fruit came in, I didn't settle for wooden vegetable boxes. I went all over town and finally found the fruit boxes. He said use a rooting medium of sharp builder's sand and peat moss, not beach sand. I avoided the children's sand box

and bought sharp builder's sand and a bale of peat moss. He said to remove the cuttings with a single edge razor, so I bought a package of single edge razor blades even though I had some double-edged blades on hand.

Following his directions, I bought 15 cents worth of rootone, delicately dipped the cuttings in it, shook off excess rootone, and inserted them into a trench, opened (as he directed) with a sterling silver table knife—not a pocket knife. I covered the cuttings with plastic, even though this was optional. I watered twice a day for a week without fail. I did not under any circumstance remove a cutting to see how things were coming along down in the rooting zone. I even sprayed for pests.

All except one. Our two-year-old. One day when the cuttings were getting on into their third week, a visiting neighbor looked out back and said, "Isn't Sara cute. She's gardening."

And I said, "Yes, she's just precious," or something like that.

With The Discomforting thought that we reap what we sow, I turned my attention to the flower bed, which left me disconsolate.

Can anybody tell me how to keep chrysanthemums from falling over?

In return for this information, I'll give you some free advice.

Don't ever use Chinese hollies as a foundation planting, or set them close to other shrubs, unless you want a hedge. They grow up and out at an amazing rate. What starts as a modest little plant is a tree before you know it. The things are too lovely to cut down, and pruning ruins the shape of them. Still, one more season and we'll have to move either the hollies or our house..

It's no easy job to move hollies. A nursery estimated it would move ours for \$25 each. Same nursery set them out for \$5 each four years ago.

Back to *the News & Observer*, and this time Buxton White's column, which went something like this:

"Having wrapped the roots and a four-foot ball of earth in burlap, take a wreck-er or hydraulic lift . . ."

Our hydraulic lifter falls down when she moves anything heavier than a cutting, so back to television. If it fails, I still have the Civil War books.

the Carolina Farmer

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THE COVER—Max Tharpe took the picture up near Boone, but if you live anywhere in North Carolina's mountains, you're likely to think it was right down the road. Our guess is that the old gentleman has been feeding some stock—perhaps a mule that shares the barn with a crop of burley tobacco. If our memory misses anything from the portrait, it's a grandchild. The young and old like to care for the animals, preferably in each other's company.

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INDIAN TRAIL (Route 1) by J. H. Cunningham

□ Reading the story of the 5-string banjo recalls pleasant memories of long ago.

There is just something about the mountains that makes life a pleasure under most any condition.

Most all communities in the mountains had their banjo-pickers. They were usually nice fellows but were not supposed to be considered Christians. For that reason not many fiddlers or banjo-pickers ever joined a church.

Many people were like the old lady who had a son who picked a banjo. He took sick and died. His banjo was left on top of a quilt shelf. At nights the strings would make sounds. She said it was the devil coming and picking Jim's banjo. Others said it was rats running across the strings. Anyway, she got rid of the banjo.

The people in our neck of the mountains had strong ideas. Some enjoyed the music made on the banjo and fiddle. Some thought music of that kind was originated by the devil and only his followers played it.

My father and mother was a little on that type.

When I was young I wanted to learn to pick a 5-string banjo, and I still find the most satisfying music to listen to. Some liked the fiddle best. The two together were tops.

One of my boy friends could pick some and he made himself a banjo. It was not the best. It had no frets but it had five strings.

Against the wishes of my parents I borrowed the banjo.



Once my Daddy had something like tetter or ringworm on his thigh. We did not have to call a doctor to know what was ailing us and we could always get plenty of free prescriptions from older people.

Sometimes they were good, sometimes not so good.

Someone told Daddy if he would put carbolic acid on that place it would cure it, but warned him that it would burn and he would have to have some whiskey to put on it when the burning became unbearable.

Well, Daddy did not like to have any dealings with whiskey for he thought it would be setting an example of the wrong kind for his children; but he did get about two teaspoonfuls from a lady who doctored ladies only.

One night he got his carbolic acid and whiskey, went in another room to cure his itching thigh. Soon he was back with us but seemed as restless as a pup that had come in contact with turpentine. Soon he began to grunt and that was something Daddy never done much of.

I was picking and singing that song, "To the pines, to the pines, where the sun never shines. I'll shiver when the cold wind blows."

I think that was a good soothing song for Daddy. It was in minor music and the kind to make anyone happy and sad at the same time.

But Daddy didn't care for it, and a few days later said to me, "Harley, I wish you would take that banjo home. If I should happen to die and they should be looking for something to put under my casket to keep it level and find that banjo, I would hate it."

That ended my banjo-picking career.

DEMOCRACY AT WORK

(Editor's note: R. Doug Williams of Staley, Route 1, was Randolph EMC's finalist in the Carolina Farmer Silver Jubilee Essay Contest. An excerpt from his essay follows.)

IN 1783 DID ENGLAND think young America would become the nation that it is today? No, and neither did the private power companies think farmers could run an electric utility



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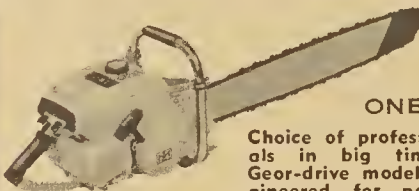
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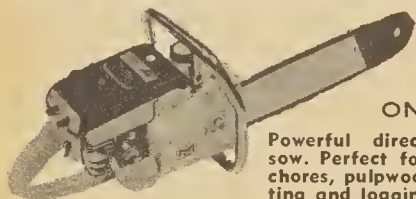
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MAIL BOX

THE CAROLINA FARMER

Red Devil Lye Soap

Here is a soap recipe for Mrs. Myrtle Berry, Hickory, Route 1. Her request was in the Mail Box column, September issue.

She can make this recipe in an old iron wash pot if she wishes, but it requires no cooking, other than melting the fat or old lard.

The Carolina Farmer is very interesting
Irene Spivey
Sanford, Rt. 1

HOMEMADE SOAP RECIPE

- 5 cups cold water
- 1 can lye
- 11 cups melted fat
- 1/2 cup household ammonia
- 1/2 cup borax

Mix in porcelain pan. Cut in block after 24 hours. Makes nice white soap.

We also received soap recipes from the following: Mrs. Lillie Mae Blanchard Burgaw, Rt. 2, Box 287; Mrs. D. S. Baucom, Polkton, Rt. 2; Mrs. Emerson Cooke, Casar, Rt. 1; Mary B. Rowe, Burgaw; Josie Carroll, Tar Heel, Rt. 1, Box 63; Mrs. Iva Yelton, Bakersville, Rt. 1; Edna Daniels, Salemburg, Rt. 1; and on unsigned recipe from a Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation member. The latter added a very important cautionary note: Keep the children away while making soap!

Agrees With Mr. Cunningham

I would like to say that I enjoyed the opinion expressed by Mr. J. H. Cunningham very much (September). I agree with him 100% and I only hope the parents will read the article and try to see his side of it. I am only 16, but I, Mr. Cunningham, my hat (if I would one) goes off.

Varie

I have read Mr. J. H. Cunningham's column and I wanted to tell you how much I enjoyed reading it (September). I belong to the Haw Branch Church of Christ, Chocowinity, and I feel the same way he does about teenagers. We farm and have five children, from 3 to 11 years. A lot of us just don't stop to think of the "don'ts" we give our children.

Mrs. Earl Wall
Blounts Creek, Rt. 2

Re-Reader

Would it be possible to obtain the July 1960, issue of *the Carolina Farmer*? We failed to keep the first installment of it.
(Continued on page 24)

KEEPING UP with rural electrification

By Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association



If a proposal made by the N. C. Electrification Authority to another state agency bears fruit, our electric cooperatives may shed the increasing burden of going to court to protect their territories.

If the proposal fails, the cooperatives may very well take their case for territorial protection to the Legislature.

The REA's proposal is contained in a petition to the Utilities Commission, whose initial response was favorable.

The Authority asked the Commission to meet with it for the purpose of establishing an administrative procedure which would protect the territorial integrity of electric co-ops and power companies.

The Utilities Commission has formally agreed to a meeting to examine what the two agencies might accomplish within the framework of present laws.

Following the long and bitter Central Telephone-Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation court case, the two state agencies got together and established areas of agreement which resolved most of the telephone territorial squabbles.

The Rural Electrification Authority and the Utilities Commission have it within their power to settle similar questions in the electric field *only if they work together.*

The N. C. REA is a six-member body, appointed by the governor, to promote rural electrification. It is regulatory to the extent that it must approve charters, service areas, and loan applications of electric and telephone membership corporations.

The *Utilities Commission*, also a state agency, regulates the commercial power companies, but has no direct authority over the cooperatives.

Indirectly, it has considerable power.

It can order the commercial power companies to invade territory served by cooperatives, or order them not to; and it must approve wholesale contracts which govern the commercial companies' sales of power to the cooperatives.

These contracts include clauses which are supposed to protect each party from territorial invasion.

They haven't proved adequate to protect the cooperatives.

In at least half a dozen different places this year, the cooperatives have had to go to court to attempt to protect areas they've served for years.

The alarm of the State REA is understandable.

This state body was created by the Legislature before there was a national REA, at a time when less than 5 per cent of our rural homes had power. It has helped the electric membership corporations take the lead in electrifying rural North Carolina.

Their success has made many of these areas inhabitable by city standards, and as they've grown, municipalities have annexed them.

Because of annexation and the sudden zeal of power companies to

KEEPING UP

with rural electrification

Continued

serve areas they once avoided, the cooperatives stand in danger of losing the best parts of their systems—those that provide income from a relatively large number of meters per mile of line.

The threat is not just to the cooperatives, but to the development of areas that are now isolated.

Our non-profit co-ops will be reluctant to extend service into undeveloped areas until they get an assurance that they won't be ordered out in the future.

The REA resolution pointed out that all of the public has a concern in giving such assurance to power distributors.



Two of the territorial cases that inspired the resolution have cleared the lower courts, and cooperatives lost in both. They are now *on appeal* to the Supreme Court.

☆ In the *Knob Hill* case, the Superior Court ruled against *Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation* and in favor of *Carolina Power & Light Company* and the *Town of Rockingham* on the grounds that the co-op held *no franchise* to serve within the town.

Pee Dee was ordered to remove its lines and property from Knob Hill, without restitution for loss of property or revenue.

Knob Hill was a rural area which CP&L once refused to serve. Pee Dee brought its lines in at considerable expense, and in expectation that it would eventually recapture the investment through sale of power to its members there.

By January of 1957, Knob Hill was a residential development of 66 homes. The Town of Rockingham annexed it, and ordered Pee Dee out so that CP&L could exercise its franchise. The Superior Court sided with the town and the commercial utility. The Supreme Court will hear the case this month.

☆ *Blue Ridge EMC* lost in Superior Court to *Duke Power* and the *Town of Hudson* in a similar case.

The Supreme Court heard arguments last month but had not handed down a decision as we went to press.

There was one significant difference in the two cases. Blue Ridge had been providing service to several individuals in the Town of Hudson for 16 years without any questions being raised.

The court, in ruling against the cooperative, did give recognition to the enforceability of the company's wholesale power contract with Blue Ridge, but not in a direction the cooperative wanted.

The contract states that the power which Blue Ridge buys from Duke is to be sold for distribution and resale primarily in rural areas. The cooperative emphasized the word *primarily*, the court and Duke stressed *rural*.

The cooperative would also have preferred that the court enforce that part of the contract which restricts either party from coming closer than 300 feet to the other's lines to connect a consumer.

In Hudson, Duke set a pole just inches away from a co-op pole to serve a residence formerly served by Blue Ridge.

In the *victory* column for our cooperatives:

☆ *Carteret-Craven EMC* won a major point in its case with *Carolina*

Power & Light Company when CP&L agreed in its answer to the co-op's complaint that it would not serve anyone within 300 feet of Carteret-Craven's lines.

The area in dispute was a new residential development which lay between a CP&L transmission line and the co-op's distribution line.

☆ *Pitt & Greene EMC* won a skirmish in its struggle with CP&L over which supplier is to serve a proposed school between Walstonburg and Snow Hill.

CP&L filed a demurrer to Pitt & Greene's complaint. The demurrer contended that even if everything that Pitt & Greene alleged were true, the cooperative still wouldn't have a case.

The judge overruled the company's demurrer and the case will be tried in December. Meanwhile, CP&L is restrained from construction in the disputed territory.

Old cases and new ones:

☆ *Rutherford vs. Duke* has not yet been calendared for trial. No town is involved in this case. It grew out of Duke's crossing Rutherford's line to serve an existing residence and several proposed houses in Gaston County.

☆ In a more recent case, a *Davidson Electric* member, Paul E. Lawson, petitioned the *Utilities Commission* to force *Duke* to serve a residence he has under construction near Madison.

Davidson currently serves Lawson's irrigation system, 155 feet from the home he is building.

Duke first got into the area along Highway 220 a few months ago when it built approximately two miles of three-phase line to serve a motor court owned by H. J. Grogan.

Davidson EMC had been serving the residences along this highway for years; and when Duke started setting poles, a group of angry co-op members objected in a telegram to the Utilities Commission.

However, the line was built, and the motor court is being served by Duke.

☆ *Wake Electric Membership Corporation* is the latest to run into municipal trouble.

Recently the *Town of Creedmoor* extended its city limits into an area served by the cooperative. However, the town gave Wake a temporary franchise without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties, pending the Supreme Court's Ruling in the Blue Ridge and Pee Dee cases.

Wake EMC asked for the franchise when a house, formerly occupied by a Wake member, was rented to a non-member and the new resident applied to *Duke* for service. Wake has about seven members in the area.

This bring you up to date on territorial problems, which to some extent involve every cooperative in the state.

Our electric membership corporations have shown a wonderful spirit of solidarity by entering into several of these cases through *N. C. Electric Membership Corporation*.

N. C. EMC, as you know, is a generation and transmission cooperative which serves all of our 32 systems as a power bargaining agent. It was incorporated to aid the organizations in securing better wholesale rates and territorial conditions.

CP&L'S

Coal Clause

Co-ops say it's a scheme to raise the price of power

□ North Carolina's rural electric co-operatives believe that a "coal clause" proposal made by Carolina Power & Light Company is in fact a scheme to raise power rates periodically—without review by the Utilities Commission.

The cooperatives have registered their objection to the coal clause through N. C. Electric Membership Corporation, and unless the company withdraws its application, the Utilities Commission will probably resume hearings on the proposal late this fall.

Others objecting to CP&L's application are textile industrial customers, the Third Army, and Wake Electric Membership Corporation. Kent Burns, assistant attorney general, is appearing on behalf of the general public.

CP&L's proposal is to impose a "coal clause" on its rates. The company says it is not a rate increase, but an adjustment which would take into account fluctuations in the cost of coal.

The Cooperatives Say that the cost of coal is going nowhere but up, and it is a general rate increase.

So long as the company can convince the Utilities Commission that it is not

a general rate increase, it can escape the burden of defending its present rates.

The company has never had a determination of its rate base or "rate of return" *on its own motion*. Should it undergo such determination, it would be called upon to prove the reasonableness of its rates. The cooperatives believe that the company would like to avoid doing this.

Had there been no objection from the cooperatives or others, the company would have instituted the coal clause on all bills rendered on or after last April 1. It didn't apply for the coal clause until February 22, only six days before the rate changes would have hit power sales subject to monthly billing.

The Company's Application to the Utilities Commission sought two things:

1. Adjustment in base rates for certain customers.

2. Approval of a fuel (coal) clause on top of base rates for all customers except textile mills.

The only notice given the public was the company's press releases, as they appeared in newspapers.

Nevertheless, the application drew objections from Dayton Rubber Company,

N. C. Electric Membership Corporation, and the Third Army.

After hearing reports from its own consulting engineer, N. C. Electric Membership Corporation agreed to take a firm stand against the coal clause. It made it official in a three-point resolution:

- "1. We shall vigorously pursue our protest before the North Carolina Utilities Commission to the end that the "fuel adjustment clause" applied for by the Carolina Power & Light Company be disapproved.

- "2. We express the sincere hope that all of the Company's customers will take note that the practical effect of the proposed 'fuel clause' will be to incur a steady increase in their power bills, amounting to millions of dollars over the years ahead.

- "3. We register as a matter of record our firm opposition to any rate proposal which . . . will produce million-dollar power bill increases in the future without the necessity of prior review and approval of the N. C. Utilities Commission."

As a result of the objections, the Utilities Commission suspended the protested rates and ordered a hearing for May 24. Meantime, after negotiations with CP&L, Dayton withdrew its protest.

On May 24, less than an hour before the hearing, CP&L dropped an additional application before the Commission, and brought the textile industry into the picture.

To understand the full significance of the new application, one must go back to 1948. In that year, CP&L instituted a harsh coal clause on textile contracts. In 1958 the textiles went all the way to the Supreme Court to rid themselves of the coal clause, and partially succeeded. The court allowed the clause to remain, but diminished it to the tune of \$500,000 to a million dollars a year.

The May 24 application was to amend the textile base rate, eliminate its old coal clause, and apply the new coal clause.

On The Morning of the hearing, the cooperatives moved to make the company refile under Rule 17 of the Utilities Commission, which governs applications for general rate increases, and puts the burden of proof on the applicant. The Utilities Commission refused the motion.

Upon learning of the new application for textiles, the cooperatives then move that the Commission consolidate hearing on the coal clause. The company objected, and during the morning the Commission heard testimony from CP&L

rate witness, T. L. Shockey, of Electric Bond and Share Company.

In the afternoon the Commission decided to consolidate the hearings as to the fuel clause, and recessed to give the textiles an opportunity to protest, which they subsequently did. The textile organization has also contended that CP&L's application is for a general rate increase, and asked that it be treated as one. The Commission refused.

The case involving textile base rates will be heard on November 15. The fuel clause case for all customers will be heard later.

During The May 24th hearing, Commissioner Sam Worthington said that under a coal clause the price of electricity simply would go up when coal went up, down when coal went down.

This is the contention of CP&L.

The cooperatives have not presented witnesses yet, but their consultants say it isn't that simple, and they found some reluctant agreement. Under cross-examination, the company's rate witness conceded that the price of coal could stay right where it is, and the price of electricity would still go up, because the trend is to rely more and more on steam for generation, less and less on cheaper water power.

Cross-examination of Shockey raised several questions which suggest that a coal clause may be more than an "adjustment."

1. Why did the company select a base period when the cost of coal was at its lowest point in 10 years?

2. Can the cost of coal go anywhere but up?

3. Does a coal clause discourage the development of hydroelectric generating plants and other efficiencies?

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF THE CAROLINA FARMER, published monthly at Raleigh, North Carolina for October, 1960.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Suite 914, First-Citizens Bank Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.; Editor, J. C. Brown, Jr., 1027 Gardner St., Raleigh, N. C.; Managing editor, none; Business manager, none.

2. The owner is Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Suite 914, First-Citizens Bank Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.

3. The known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none.

(Signed) J. C. BROWN, JR., Editor Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of October, 1960.

(Signed) Barbara Smith, Notary Public My commission expires 10/16/61)

MAKE YOURS A LIGHT WINTER

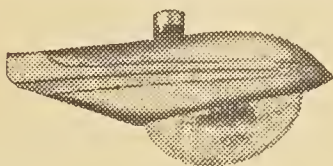
with modern, automatic, dusk-to-dawn lighting

FOR YOUR BUSINESS ...

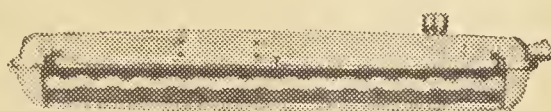


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GENERAL  ELECTRIC

THE GIFT GOES BEGGING

Should utilities be forced to accept a tax-saving, pass it on to the consumer?

SHOULD NORTH CAROLINA'S cost-plus utilities be forced to accept a tax break from the federal government? If so, should the savings be passed on directly to the consumer?

The N. C. Utilities Commission considered these two questions in hearings which began in Raleigh on October 17. On its own motion, the regulatory body invited public utilities and customers to present testimony.

Top brass and legal talent of commercial power, telephone, transportation, gas, and other regulated monopolies poured into the small Utilities Commission court room and left few seats for the customers.

They didn't need many. Despite the fact that the hearing involved a matter that could save North Carolina consumers millions of dollars, they had only three official representatives and a couple of spectators.

Representing the public were Attorneys Kent Burns and Tom Young of the attorney general's office. Representing the rural electric consumers was N. C. Electric Membership Association Attorney Bill Crisp.

The hearing was concerned with "tax and accounting treatment of liberalized (accelerated) depreciation for rate-making purposes."

Filter-Down

It grew out of Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, adopted by Congress in 1954, allegedly to encourage business to invest in new productive plant, and thereby stimulate business activity, raise standards of living. It was an application of the old "filter down" theory of jazzing up the economy.

Section 167 permits business to write off, for tax purposes, a large portion of the cost of new depreciable property in the early years of the plant's life, and less in the later years. Any depreciation write-off reduces the net income figure, and therefore the tax on income. The more depreciation a business can claim in any single year, the less tax it must pay in that year.

Prior to 1954, the generally accepted method of depreciation was straight-line,

which permits the taxpayer to write-off plant investment in equal amounts over the book life of the property.

Under accelerated depreciation, the taxpayer is permitted to write-off about two-thirds to three-fourths of the property during the first half of its life.

This creates a tax-saving, which most utilities "normalize" like this:

Normalization

They collect, in their rates, an amount to cover taxes that would have been paid under the straight-line depreciation method.

However, the companies don't pay out to the government the full amount collected then, but place it in a reserve. This reserve gives the utilities the use of an interest-free loan to invest in new plant. The new plant, too, can be depreciated rapidly, and "earn" another interest-free loan.

Nationally, by the end of last year, 156 electric utilities had accumulated \$1.2 billion from liberalized depreciation and fast tax write-offs. Generally, rate-payers haven't shared in the saving, even though they furnished the money.

Some regulatory commissions compel utilities to let the saving flow through to the customer. "Flow-through" requires the company to report, for rate-making purposes, only those taxes actually paid. In setting rates under "normalization," the regulatory commission assumes that the company paid more taxes than it actually did.

Most North Carolina utilities, including Duke, CP&L, and VEPCO, don't use accelerated amortization, and don't want to. However CP&L and VEPCO did obtain interest-free loans valued at \$123 million through a different rapid write-off arrangement. This was under Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, which permitted companies to obtain write-off certificates from the Office of Defense Mobilization. The section is no longer on the books.

While the purpose of the hearing was the subject of some controversy between Burns vs. Commissioner Sam Worthington and the companies, it is possible that the Commission could decide to force the

companies to adopt accelerated depreciation, pass the tax-saving on to the customer, share it with the customer, or keep it all to themselves. Worthington's remarks suggested that, more likely, the Commission would set no general policy, but let the situation in individual cases determine its treatment of rapid depreciation.

The Commission doesn't now require utilities to use accelerated depreciation, nor does it spell out a method of accounting to handle deferred taxes.

Bruce Matthews, a member of the accounting firm of Arthur Anderson and Company, was the star witness for a group of utilities made up of CP&L, Duke, Southern Bell, N. C. Natural Gas, and Public Service Company of North Carolina.

His testimony was intended to show that ultimate taxes would be the same under straight line or accelerated depreciation, and that there were certain risks incurred in using accelerated depreciation; therefore, regulatory commissions should not compel the monopoly companies to use it.

But if forced to use it, the tax benefits should not "flow through" to the customer, but be retained in a reserve by the company, or "normalized."

The hearing recessed before the assistant attorney general or N. C. Electric Membership Association presented witnesses, but presumably, they would attempt to show that accelerated depreciation is a tax-saving; that a regulatory commission should compel a monopoly utility to take advantage of tax-savings; and that these savings rightfully belong to the customer, who in reality pays the utility's taxes.

The 'Risks'

In direct testimony, Matthews mentioned two risks of liberalized depreciation. One was the danger that a change of depreciation methods might prompt Internal Revenue to open up the company's whole depreciation structure, which is arranged in a "deal" with the tax agency. Matthews would advise letting "a sleeping dog lie," he said.

The other risk was that a company

might go into financial decline, have so little taxable income that rapid tax write-offs wouldn't help; such a shaky company wouldn't be investing in new plant, so wouldn't have anything to write-off in later years.

There was another risk. Congress might end liberalized depreciation for new plant, and judgment day on the taxes would finally arrive.

As the hearing droned into the third day, the crowd thinned down, and Burns didn't have much of an audience for his cross-examination of the companies' star witness. It was a pity, for there was drama in the scene.

THE setting had been a hostile one for the consumer's side. There were few consumers in the rooting section; and at times, some of the commissioners seemed impatient with Burns for objecting to parts of Matthews's testimony.

Matthews, himself, was a pretty awesome figure, a Goliath of the accounting world. His firms' clients could claim one-third of the electric utility plant investment in the United States. He was a confident witness, a quick thinker, and nobody could question his credentials.

David and Goliath

But young Burns was well cast in the role of David. Calmly and carefully, he led Matthews into areas on which they agreed. "Do you agree that rapid depreciation is a new way of getting interest-free capital from the federal government, Mr. Matthews?" He did. "Do you agree that there is no duty on the rate-payer to provide capital to the utility which serves him?" Mr. Matthews agreed. "Isn't it true that the company merely acts as a conduit for payment of taxes?" Mr. Matthews would agree only that "that is highly theoretical."

Burns made his point. In reality, he suggested, the interest-free loan was from the customer, and so it went. Bit by bit he brought forth pertinent points that had remained obscure, or looked a bit different, during the witness's direct examination into the world of utility accounting and taxes. While he didn't shake the witness from his convictions, he stripped his testimony to its essentials, and substituted the real world of utility practice for the theoretical world of possibility.

The commissioners joined the fun as the cross-examination proceeded. Richard Long, a commissioner who seems to delight in logic problems, was especially

interested in Matthews's logic that a depreciation reserve constitutes a liability.

"You're not just going to sit on it (the reserve) to prove your point," Long said. "If it's not in plant, it's in the bank, earning more money."

Long reasoned that, in case of bankruptcy, it would not constitute a liability but an asset that could be sold to pay off bondholders and stockholders; that in case of sale of the company it was not a debt that would detract from the selling price of the property; that it was in fact "highly fertile money invested in plant which generates new money."

Matthews said he would still direct his clients to account for it as a liability.

Then there was the matter of risk. It had already been established that accounting practices are established on the basis

that they will apply to "going firms." Long asked if it were not true that in a going concern, "judgment day never comes" for the deferred taxes? Matthews wouldn't concede this.

Commissioner Worthington, in a series of questions, brought out that a reserve created by "normalization" was actually "free money for construction. Should not the rate-payers participate in those benefits?" Worthington asked.

Matthews answered that customers would automatically participate in the benefits through the company's use of an interest-free loan. To understand the answer, one must recognize that utilities are cost-plus regulated monopolies. The regulatory commissions guarantee a "reasonable" profit on company investment

(Continued on page 17)



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1961 WASHERS

This month we asked nine leading manufacturers or distributors of laundry equipment to extoll the virtues of their 1961 electric models. We requested that they send us photos and information on a middle-of-the-line model washer and dryer, together with a **suggested** retail price. Eight replied, and here they are—to aid the prospective buyer.

The suggested price given does not bind the dealer. Some dealers will sell the same model for more, some for less, than the price given. See your hometown dealer for local

prices. Many No-erratives are offered members purchasing this time, so many of their co-op office are offering prices of models that some of the prices are quoted for sale.

We have made these models and



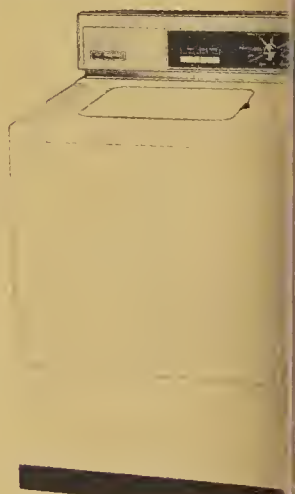
FRIGIDAIRE. Model WIA-61. Automatic programming. Lint removal automatic - no trap to clean. Dispenses detergent and bleach automatically; dyes automatically. Full-width fluorescent lighting. Side opening opens flat to provide work surface. 1-year warranty on entire washer, 4-yr. on parts. \$309.95.



GENERAL ELECTRIC. Model WA-730T. Automatic programming. 10 lb. (dry) capacity. Machine stops when lid is raised. Water-saver control can save over 20 gallons of water. Filter acts as a detergent dispenser, dissolving and distributing detergent. \$198 (with trade).



KELVINATOR. Model KW71M. Automatic programming. 9 lb. capacity. Rinse additive dispenser optional. Automatic filter fountain. Porcelain top and lid. Backguard has light for work surface. \$299.95.



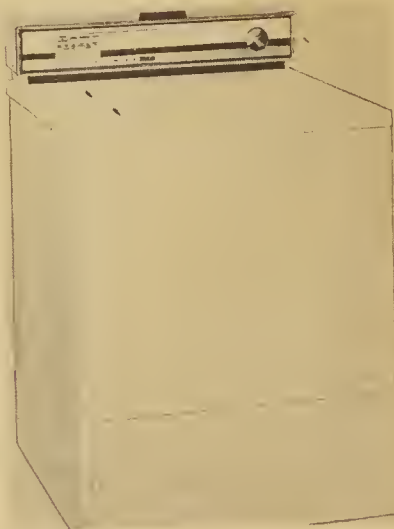
HOTPOINT. Model LV. Automatic programming. Water-saving partial load cycle. Detergent and dry bleach dispenser. 5-year written warranty. "Suds-stor" water. All porcelain inside and out. Complete cycle takes from 20 to 41 minutes. 10 lb. capacity (dry). \$234.95 (with trade).



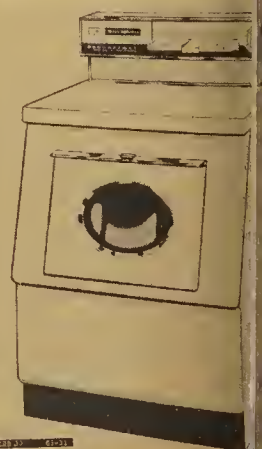
MAYTAG. Three models (\$329, \$389, \$429) available to match new Magic Touch dryer on opposite page. Single control All-Fabric washer above offers eight complete laundering procedures, each automatically set in motion by push button. Safety door switch.



PHILCO. Model W212. Automatic programming. Two cycles. Water saver. Automatic sand and sediment ejection. Triple duty filter dispenser. Counterbalanced safety lid. Automatic spin brake. Lifetime lubricated motor. 10 lb. capacity. 1-yr. warranty. \$249.95.



UNICO. Model AIE. Automatic programming. 10 lb. capacity. Partial-fill button. Lighted control panel. Clothes guard for small items. Sturdy cabinet construction. Instructions under lid. Functional side opening. \$239.95.



WESTINGHOUSE. Model LLB. Automatic programming. 10 lb. (dry weight) capacity. Full-fill water control. Porcelain tub. Only 29 gal. for full load. Silent watchman motor to protect against overload. 5-year guarantee.

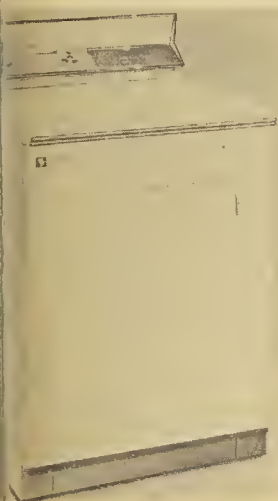
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received from the manufacturers. Many of the models have similar features—some of them contain features distinctive to their particular brand. All of the dryers and washers boast of "automatic programming" (which enables you to push a button for a particular fabric, and the "thinking" apparatus regulates heat of water, time, etc., required).

Remember, these are middle-priced models. You can pay less for other models, more for others within the same brands.

1961 DRYERS



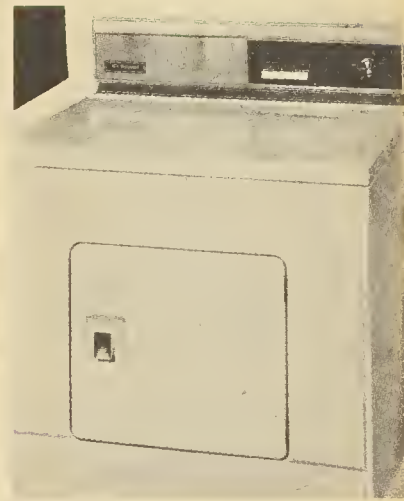
DAIRE. Model DIAF-61. Automatic programming. Auto-cool 'n fluff. Porcelain-lined drum. Interior light. Shut-offs. "Spill-guard" pad for sorting. Raised steps bottles, etc., from off. Push-bottom door. 1-year warranty on entire. \$279.95.



GENERAL ELECTRIC. Model DA-610T. Automatic programming. 6 lbs. cotton dries in 40-50 minutes; 3 lbs. synthetics dry in 17 minutes. Lint trap and safety start switch. 1-year warranty against defective materials & workmanship on washer and dryer. \$148 (with trade).



KELVINATOR. Model KDE90M. Automatic programming. Possible drying periods up to 135 minutes. 10-minute cool-off period. Light in back-guard, automatic interior light. Concealed lint trap behind loading door. Dryer stops when door is open. \$279.95.



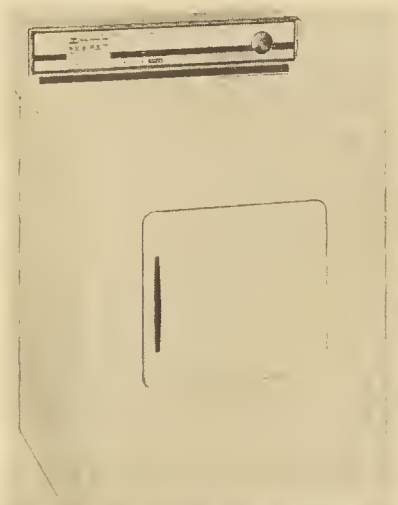
HOTPOINT. Model LB160. Automatic programming. Speed-flow for wash 'n wear drying. Dries up to 20 lbs. of damp clothes. Accessible lint screen. Drum and top surface, porcelain; cabinet finished in Calgloss. Safety start button. 1-year warranty on entire dryer. \$205.95 (with trade).



TAG. New "Magic" dryer with electronic and push-button washer. Measures moisture content in clothes. Overdrying is impossible. Leaves natural moisture in clothes, preventing fabrics from wrinkling excessively or from harsh. \$299.95.



PHILCO. Model D614. Automatic programming. Quiet operation. Automatic de-wrinkling. Interior light. Porthole safety door. Vents effectively. 10 lb. capacity. High limit thermostat. Automatic motor protector switch. Leveling legs. \$179.95.



UNICO. Model EIE (companion to AIE). Automatic programming. Large lint trap. Safety door catch. Solid drum construction. No perforations to snag buttons. Ozone lamp for germ-free drying. Vacuum fluff drying system. \$184.95.



WESTINGHOUSE. Model DBB. Automatic programming. 20 lb. (damp clothes) capacity. Plugs into wall socket (115-volt or 230-volt circuit). Signal bell. Nylon bag lint collector under top work surface lets you install dryer without venting. \$269.95.

GIMMICK or GOLDMINE?

When your Electric Membership Corporation pays you to "go electric"

□ Rural Americans have a well-known reputation for their wise buying habits. Any time we are offered something free our first reaction generally is, "Nobody's giving away something for nothing. What's the gimmick?"

But then we pick up *the Carolina Farmer* or a newsletter and find that our own Electric Membership Corporation is offering something for nothing. Maybe it's a free premium for members who buy certain electric appliances or equipment. Or cash if the member buys during a certain period. Or free installation.

We know that our cooperative is owned and controlled by its members. We know that it's a non-profit organization designed to serve members, not to sell them a bill of goods.

Is this just another "gimmick?" What's your rural electric system doing giving something for nothing? Who's footing the bill? You can probably save yourself a good chunk of money if you spend a few minutes getting the answers to those questions—and then apply what you learn to your buying.

While it may seem a roundabout course, these questions can be answered only by taking a good look at the dollars-and-cents operation of your cooperative.

On Horses and Tractors

There are not many rural people who would keep both a tractor and a team of workhorses. Particularly with costs up and farm prices down, it just wouldn't make sense to buy and maintain two sources of energy to do the same job.

Yet several million rural families are doing exactly that when it comes to the power they use to handle such chores as pumping and heating their water, cooking their food, and even heating their homes.

Who's paying for those electric wires and poles to your house, the salaries of the people who put them there and maintain them, the headquarters building and the record machines, and the repayment of REA loans?

You are, of course.

Even if you use only one 25-watt light

bulb or turn on your radio only once a month, these costs remain. And your rural electric system's only significant revenue comes from the "light" bills you and other members pay.

Electricity isn't free, but the cost of those little kilowatt hours squeezed into that wire running into your home is only *half* the cost of getting them to you.

About one-third of the total cost of a kilowatt hour delivered to your home represents the cost of the electricity itself. The other two-thirds of the cost goes on, relatively unchanged, no matter how much or how little electricity you use.

What About Gas?

Suppose you have an LP gas tank out back. Who's paying for that tank, for the driver, the truck, and the operation which gets that tank there and keeps it filled? *You are, of course.*

You can, like the farmer with both a new tractor and a team of horses, go on supporting both your rural electric system and the LP gas business. Or you can spread the fixed costs of your electric service over a larger number of kilowatts, with each costing less. That means switching from gas to electricity.

In theory, you could take the other course—discontinue your electric service and use only gas. In reality that means doing without many appliances, since gas won't do many of the jobs—running your TV set, radio, lights, and pumps, for example.

The Economics of Giving

This is the basis of the thinking which leads the directors and managers of your rural electric cooperative to encourage you to go *all* electric. It's your money they are spending on their special offers, but they can prove it's a good investment for you. That's true whether you are a member who has already gone all-electric or one who is still using gas or other old-fashioned fuels. Look at it this way:

• If you are a member who has already gone all electric, you'll benefit when all members take the same step.

Your rates can go down as those gas bottles disappear.

• If you are a member who switches from old-fashioned fuels, you'll be reaping all the economies of the man who sold his horse once he got a new tractor.

Look at the situation the way your directors and managers must. They see those wires to your house as if they were water pipes. Two thirds of the cost of keeping them there remains unchanged, whether the pipes are used to their capacity—or only a fraction filled.

That's where the economics of rural electric system giving come in. If you buy that electric range, for example, you are spreading the fixed costs of serving you a little thinner.

Each kilowatt going into that range is just making fuller use of the capacity of those wires to your house. You are not just buying electricity. You are paying off the costs of running your Cooperative and helping repay the REA loan. You are building up the value of your share in ownership of your system.

Take a mythical rural electric system which has 5,000 members. Suppose 2,000 of them are cooking with gas. Suppose all of them were to switch to electric cooking and this added \$3.50 each to their monthly electric bill. That would bring \$7,000 into your Cooperative each month—or \$84,000 per year. Only about one-third of that is the cost of the additional electricity. This means that about \$56,000 per year is left—\$56,000 that would otherwise go to the care and feeding of the gas industry.

You benefit immediately when you buy a range and you benefit because your cooperative is building its worth to you.

Your Electric Membership Corporation can use that \$56,000 to improve service to you, to increase your equity in the system (which will eventually be paid out to you), to reduce rates, or in some way return any surplus to the members. There's no place for any surplus to go except to the members, one way or the other.

— THE GIFT —

(Continued from page 13)

over and above its operating expenses. Interest is an operating expense, and if not incurred, presumably would not be collected from the customers.

Burns's questioning suggested that the customer should share to a greater extent, since he was furnishing the loan. Matthews wouldn't agree that the customer furnished the loan. As he viewed it, the loan was from the government to company, and that in case of bankruptcy, the customers wouldn't be liable for any of the company's debts, etc. The bondholders and stockholders assumed all the risks. Which led to more debate on how much risk was involved in accepting rapid depreciation.

Burns got Matthews to agree that consumer rates should be computed by a regulatory commission on the assumption that the company takes advantage of all legal tax-saving, but he could get no answer on his next question:

"If it is proved that accelerated depreciation is a tax-saving, should not the Commission require the company to use it?"

At least one company would agree with Burns. John B. Madigan, of Hartford Electric Light Company, told *Electrical World* recently that "management has an obligation to keep all operating costs as low as possible. Certainly this obligation should extend to the area of one of our largest items of expense, namely taxes."

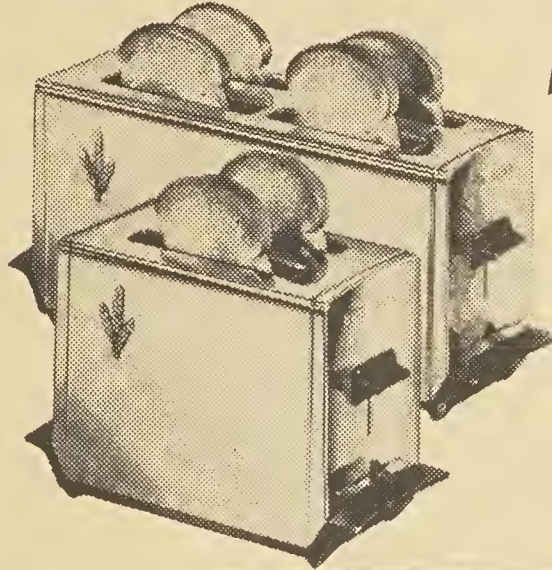


'Let's put it this way. Have you ever seen a purple deer?'



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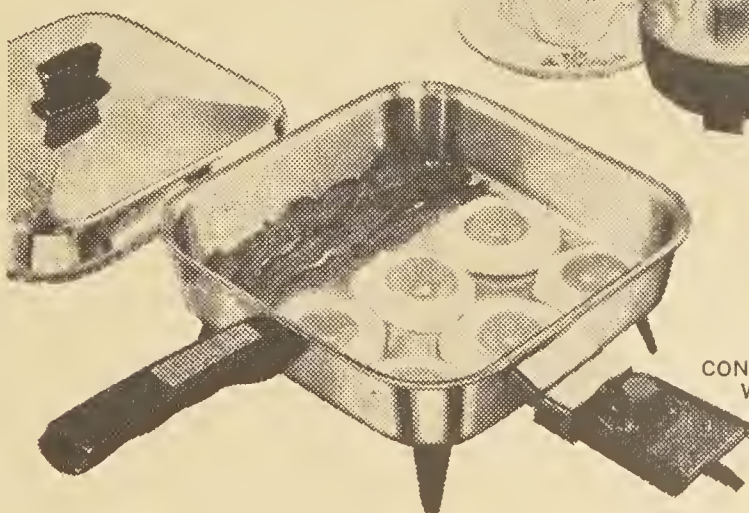
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West Bend salutes the Rural Electric Systems of America on their Silver Jubilee.

AUTOMATIC IMMERSIBLE SKILLET

Bacon and eggs retain their "country-fresh" flavor when prepared in this 11" x 11", deep-sided appliance because perfectly controlled heat makes sure they're always done "just right." Immersible. With automatic heat control, \$23.95

6-8 CUP IMMERSIBLE COFFEE MAKER

Hearty, full-flavored coffee is always welcome at breakfast. This modern, polished aluminum coffee maker brews 6 to 8 cups of perfectly-perked coffee. Completely immersible. Automatic "Mini-Wink" heat control, \$15.95

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Irish Acres Defined, Defended

By ITA HARNETT (an Irish girl)

Glenquin, Strand
Limerick Eire

Since I started writing for *the Carolina Farmer* I have received many nice letters. I am very pleased to make the acquaintance of my readers, and I hope through these articles to make Ireland better known to all.

North Carolina has many close associations with Ireland, and owes many of its traditions to this small country. I know, too, that many of its people take pride

in their Irish ancestry, despite the fact that in old Anglo-American usage the adjective Irish meant something smaller, and, perhaps, less desirable than the standard. But knowing the long history of Ireland one can understand this out-dated attitude.

It is inevitable that any nation which suffered subjugation for very many years, as Ireland did, would show the demoralizing effect of that experience, and the inferiority complex which it promoted.

Area in white is under British rule



For over 700 years Ireland was a largely neglected, often rebellious, British dependency. But the time has come when we can afford to ignore these disparaging representations.

There is not a country in the world that does not owe a debt to Irish vigour and Irish intelligence. Its weapons have not been those of the physical order. It is as a great spiritual and intellectual force that Ireland has manifested her influence. The country achieved self-rule in 1922, and in her home affairs has set up standards that have made favorable impressions and numerous imitators in many lands.

The country is a small island on the verge of the Atlantic, one of the group once known as the British Isles. The Republic of Ireland comprises 26 of the 32 counties, and has a population of slightly less than three million people. Church spires are more numerous than factory chimneys, and the people pursue a way of life somewhat out of tune with modern ideas. The country has its own social and economic problems, but the people are for the most part a home-loving and contented lot.

In parts along the western seaboard the people still speak only in the ancient Gaelic tongue. The rest of the country is English speaking, but the Irish language is taught in all schools, and many old Gaelic idioms and phrases have found their way into our everyday speech.

Irish Acres

"Irish acres" mentioned in an earlier article puzzled some of my readers. Irish Measure is an old form of measurement still adhered to by farmers, although the recognized measure in legal or other documents is Imperial, or Statute measure as it is called.

An Irish acre consists of 7,840 square yards, as against 4,840 square yards for a Statute Acre. Likewise an Irish mile measures 2,240 yds., and a Statute mile 1,760 yds.

Ireland is still the land of fairy-tales with old-world cottages, fairy forts and haunted castles, the home of the leprechaun, the shamrock and the shillalah.

Saint Patrick himself banished the snakes from the Irish land fifteen hundred years ago, so tradition alleges. But leaving tradition and legend aside, Ireland is completely free of snakes or reptiles.

The country is steeped in lore and romance, and the people still cling to many quaint old customs. Rural folk

(Continued on page 24)

Rural Roundtable

"Should I ask a friend to introduce me to a boy I admire?"

THERESA ANN FOSTER
Mocksville, Davie Electric



If there is a boy in your school, town or community, who is well liked by everyone, and you admire him, I see no reason why you should not ask to be introduced. After all, if you do not know him, I can think of no better way to become acquainted. This could be done easily through school activities, church groups, or through a friend; however, I think it should be done in an inconspicuous way.

DOROTHY LOU WARREN
Dunn, South River Electric



A girl should *not* ask to be introduced to a boy she admires. No matter whom she asks to introduce them, the boy is bound to find out that she asked and he will think a little less of her for this. After all, if a boy is interested in knowing you, he will introduce himself. If he is not interested, why should you want to know him?

EDWARD WATERS
Hertford, Albemarle Electric



I think it would be all right for a girl to ask to be introduced to a boy she admires—if she doesn't overdo it. The boy should be told in advance, however, to facilitate matters for the both of them.

BILLY KISER

Bessemer City, Rutherford EMC



I think it is quite all right for a girl to ask to be introduced to a boy she is interested in. But there are also other ways of becoming acquainted with him. If she admires him enough she should become familiar with some of the activities he participates in and then take part in some of these activities. In this way, meeting him would be no problem.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION comes from Delorise Creecy, Rt. 1, Hertford. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Creecy, who are members of the Albemarle Electric Membership Corporation.

Delorise is a ninth grader at the Perquimans County Union School. She is particularly interested in music and art.

If you have a question you'd like discussed by the panel, send it to the Rural Roundtable, *the Carolina Farmer*, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Include the following information about yourself: your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation, and your special interests and talents. If your question is sent to the panel for an answer, we will send you \$5.



The Carolina Homemaker

Edited By Rebekah Rivers

to-clean oilcloth. Here are dozens of tips!

A circular tree-apron cut from sparkling white oilcloth will protect your carpet from falling pine needles, artificial snow, and splintered glass ornaments. It can be wiped clean with a damp cloth... and provides a glamorous setting for your under-the-tree Christmas village.

Lots of us need make-shift buffet tables for parties...or use the dining-room table with all extensions open...and have no tablecloth to fit. You can make a beautiful cloth in minutes...and it will last through 100 Christmas celebrations! Cover that party-size table with "Creole Rose" oilcloth—lush red roses with deep green stems, on a white background.

Decorate your Christmas mantle with

YOU can brighten your holidays in a hurry — with economical, easy-

to-clean oilcloth. Here are dozens of tips!

shiny stockings cut and sewn from oilcloth...cover your front door with oilcloth, and add wreaths and ribbons! One homeowner wraps the base of his outdoor lawn lamps with oilcloth, and adds a big red bow under the lantern!

Patterns for stuffed animals can be cut from oil cloth. Even the youngsters can handle this! Blue-and-white gingham, or a polka-dot print, would be charming, and pliable oilcloth is so easy to sew!

Throw-pillows can be covered with clear orange or turquoise oil-cloth...let the children play interior decorator and do the job alone.

Freshen up kitchen shelves, before guests arrive, with new lining and edging. You can get a dozen different designs, prepackaged. This brightens up your whole room! Oilcloth works the same magic on closet shelves.

If you're having overnight guests...line bureau drawers with "Summer Garden" oilcloth—to say a warm "Welcome!"

every time a drawer is opened.

Wastebaskets throughout the house...and kitchen canisters...will look like new, with fresh oilcloth wrappers.

The children can help you prepare for company, by making oilcloth place mats and coasters. Add to the fun by encouraging them to design new shapes, first on paper, then tracing them on the oilcloth for cutting.

Can't afford scarfs, and your house will be on display? Design and cut them from oilcloth. Flowers, lace, and romantic designs are available. You'll be more than consoled about the substitution. Oilcloth scarfs lie flat, neat and pretty. No crumbling or curling up. And—naturally—no laundering ahead!

You might like to protect photograph albums in the same way. Scrapbook covers made of oilcloth will last almost forever.

Lots of company and hand-washing

Line your clothes hamper with oilcloth... and let guests dip and dry by the dozen!

Aprons to match your holiday kitchen decor will make you feel prettier—it's easy to cut them from soft and beautiful Columbus oilcloth. Think of the luxury of just wiping them clean! No washing, no ironing!

Why not include baby in your plans? Cut a few easy-to-clean party bibs from oilcloth scraps. Rolled cotton binding can be stitched on, to give you strings to tie.

Do your children receive lots of small toys... crayons, blocks, little dolls... at Christmas? To save yourself the work of picking up incessantly—why not make the youngsters feel like doing it themselves? Retrieve a few of those suitcase-size pocketbooks that are too soiled or battered for your own use. Cut oilcloth to fit the outside. Stitch the cover firmly in place. There you have a bright, strong, personalized carry-all for each little one!

Copy appliance covers, pencil cases, and shoebags in colorful oilcloth. The shoebag can be suspended from a simple wooden hanger... no carpentry involved. Speaking of hangers, you can dress up your clothes closets by providing oilcloth-covered hangers—for holiday moods and modes!

Oilcloth Divider

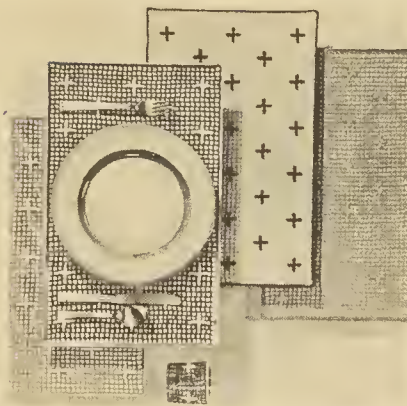
Have you an old folding screen, the kind that would make a priceless room divider—if it weren't so worn and dumpy-looking? Cover it, quick! Use a delicate scroll pattern, or antique figures, in oilcloth. For a surprisingly small investment... you can treat yourself to a valuable piece of house equipment.

The floor of baby's playpen, the top of the children's table and chairs, any wooden surface you want to disguise or protect... will look bright and attractive with a length of oilcloth, cut to fit.

Teenagers are whispering behind closed doors. What gifts are they wrapping, what surprises will they have for Mom and Dad? You can surprise them too—and lighten their housekeeping chores—by tacking wipe-clean oilcloth over windowsills. Or you might replace a shabby desk blotter with bright new oilcloth—that can't crumble, stain, or fade.

You can recover picture frames... and bulletin boards... with oilcloth. Edging is popular, too, for framing wall mirrors, or windows, or doors! In your Christmas tree room, see what a festive effect you'll achieve by fastening oilcloth edging 12" down from the ceiling all the way around the room... a holiday garland!

FREE CHRISTMAS PATTERNS



PRETTY PLACEMATS



MONKEY SHINES



CROCHETED CARDIGAN

Placemats are favorite gifts - - versatile, useful and decorative. The design shown can be crocheted in any color combination, and then embroidered with flowers in a contrasting shade. When finished, the mats will measure 11 by 17 1/4 inches. Glass jackets can be made to match the mats.

Children love to receive toys at Christmastime, and here's a crocheted cutie you'll enjoy making. He's a baby monkey, a funny little fellow who'll give the youngest child many hours of enjoyment. Crochet him of double thick white cotton, then do his face, ears and palms in a rose shade. When stuffed, he'll be a perfect playpen pet.

Here's a casual sweater in an easy-to-do afghan stitch. The intricate looking pattern is formed quite simply with "Palette," a variegated yarn combining red, white, gray and black. The borders are done in solid scarlet. Here's a gift the teen-ager of the family will really go for.

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Please send me the FREE patterns I have checked below. I enclosed STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

(Mail coupons to Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.)

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- ☐ Sweater (B151)

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Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing.

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Gay Holiday Fashions

4566—Side-draping softly accents this slimming style. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½ - 22½. Size 16½ takes 3¼ yards 45-inch fabric.

9315—Go to class or to a Friday-night dance in this whirling princess dress. Printed Pattern in Teen Sizes 10-16. Size 12 takes 4¼ yards 39-inch fabric.

4623—Use cotton remnants to make this trio of pretty aprons. They're perfect for Christmas gifts. Printed Pattern in Misses' Medium Size ONLY. See pattern for yardages.

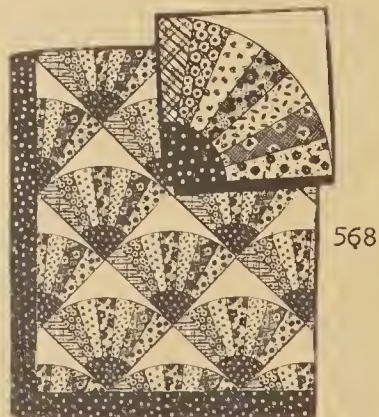
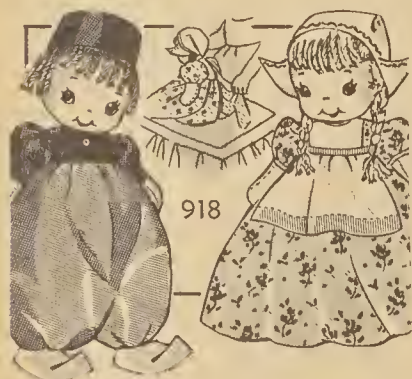
9349—Casual dress with notched collar and sleeves, easy 8-gore skirt. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½ - 23½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

9233—Neat shirtdress has a softly flared skirt with bias inset. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 4¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

9313—Tailored sheath with step-in buttoning. Smart in tweed, wool or jersey. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 takes 3¾ yards 39-inch fabric.



STITCHES AND PATCHES



918. These gay Dutch dolls are cuddly playmates and pajama bags, too. Make them Christmas gifts. Tots love them. Pattern piece for body, clothes, faces, directions for making.

568. Piece an old-fashioned Fan Quilt this winter. It's easy—just three different patches. scraps. Finish with border of gay calico. Patterns, directions. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (coins) for EACH pattern to: THE CAROLINA FARMER, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 1, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send 25¢ for Fall-Winter Needlecraft Book. It's brimming with gift ideas.



Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

MRS. GRADY MONEY, Thurmond, Route 1, sends a family-favorite dessert this month, which she says "is very easy to make and can be served with any kind of frosting."

The Moneys have two sons, Donald Wayne, 8, and David, 4. Mr. Money works for the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company in Jacksonville. The family attends the Union Hill Missionary Baptist Church, where Mrs. Money teaches a class of juniors and is president of the Women's Missionary Union. This busy homemaker also serves as a community correspondent for the Elkin Tribune. Her hobbies are growing and arranging flowers and sewing.

The Moneys are members of the Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation.

If you'd like to share a special recipe through this column, send it to: The Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along. And include something about yourself and family: the size of your family, the name of your electric cooperative, the clubs you belong to, etc.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Grady Money
Route 1

Thurmond, N. C.

CREAM CAKE

- 1 cup cream
- 1½ cups sugar
- 4 large eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1½ cups self-rising flour (sifted)

Whip cream, add ½ cup sugar, mix well. Beat egg whites until very stiff and add ½ cup sugar. In a separate bowl, beat egg yolks, add vanilla, baking powder, 3 tablespoons of the whipped cream and flour. Mix well, then add to the whipped cream. Mix. Then gently fold in egg whites. Bake in tube pan about 50 minutes at 300 degrees F. Remove from pan immediately. Serve plain or with frosting.



For these things, I'm thankful . . .

. . . FOR CHILDREN, the most perfect sculpture of the Master Artist, and the eternal embodiment of Hope through His love . . . for the sweet perfume of baby powder in the nursery crib . . . and the crib's bejeweled bundle of petal pink fingers, a rosebud mouth, and pollen-soft hair to top a pansy-pretty face . . . for a first grader's initial endeavors with the wonder of words, which will lead him from the everyday world of "Alice and Jerry" to the exciting pathways of Sinbad and Aladdin, through the looking glass with Alice, and into the wonderfully wacky world of Oz with Dorothy . . . oh, yes, for our youth, I am truly thankful.

. . . FOR POPCORN gilded with shiny butter, and for hot dogs and onions . . . for marshmallows and chocolate bars . . . for Coca-Cola and Kool-ade . . . for frozen foods and ice cream cones . . . for chewing gum and apple pie . . . for corn bread and collards and baked beans and Brunswick stew . . . for all the palatables that form the American menu, I am thankful.

. . . FOR HYMN SINGING by the mountain congregation of a rural church on a summer evening . . . for "Rock of Ages" resounding through the valley and "Sweet Hour of Prayer" echoing from the hilltops . . . for Sunday School papers with colored covers and Deacons Meetings and Ladies Aid Societies . . . for church bazaars and family nights and cake walks and pie suppers . . . by all the country churches, we are truly blessed.

. . . FOR VOTING MACHINES AND BALLOT BOXES, magnificent symbols of freedom . . . for the exercise of choice . . . for political rallies . . . these things I hold dear.

. . . FOR NORTH CAROLINA in the spring, for North Carolina in the summer, for North Carolina in the fall, and North Carolina in the winter . . . for Boone and Belhaven, for Asheville and Albemarle, for Ocracoke and Murphy . . . for coastal customs and mountain ballads . . . for the Dixie Classics and the State Fair . . . for tobacco fields and tobacco factories . . . for cotton and peanuts and "Nickels for Know-How" . . . for Chapel Hill and the pigeons on capitol square . . . for every inch of this glorious state, I'm thankful.

. . . FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL room decorated with the unfinished Washington, Old Glory and the Palmer alphabet . . . for chalk dust and aquariums, reading groups and bulletin boards . . . for student councils and high school plays . . . for lunch rooms and lunch boxes and grade mother's cupcakes . . . for PTAs and football games . . . for the privilege of developing our citizenry to its highest potential through a public school system, I am, indeed, grateful.

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• ANNUAL MEETINGS

DUNN, South River Electric Membership Corporation, Tuesday, November 18, at 2 p.m., Dunn Armory. Speaker, Gwyn B. Price, chairman, N. C. Rural Electrification Authority. \$1,000 in FREE PRIZES.

MOREHEAD CITY, Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corporation, Saturday, December 3, at 10 a.m., Morehead City High School Auditorium. 30 FREE PRIZES. Speaker, David Henderson, Democratic nominee for U. S. House of Representatives.

PANTEGO, Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation, Friday, December 2, 7:30 P.M., Pantego School Auditorium. FREE PRIZES.

• MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY, lists all sales. Buy jeeps, trucks, boats, tents, etc., direct from Government. Next 10 issues, \$2. Government Surplus, Paxton, Illinois.

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— IRELAND —

(Continued from page 18)

particular have a certain respect and awe for many old beliefs and fairy-tales. Some of these myths are so well borne out that sometimes it is difficult to separate fact from legend.

In further articles, I shall tell you more about Ireland, the land of many of your forebears. Here in a corner of this paper we shall meet frequently to bridge the gap between the old world and the new.

In these short articles we shall roam together through the hills and glens of our ancient land, I shall show you the quaint old ruins and landmarks, and together in spirit we will sit in the mellow glow of the turf fires, while I weave for you a picture of life as it is for us, who work out our salvation beneath the blue sky, and amid the verdant greenery of the Emerald Isle.

— Mail Box —

(Continued from page 6)

story of Tom Dula and Laura Foster, and my 84-year-old father who happened to read the August issue has read it time and again and would very much like to read the previous issue.

We missed the humor page this month (September). We enjoy many of the good items in this magazine.

J. C. Jackson
Jefferson

The Joke's on Me!

(Each month The Carolina Farmer pays \$5 to the reader who supplies the best funny story about himself. Send entries to "Joke," Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.)

By Mrs. G. H. Hayes
Clarksville, Va., Rt. 1
(Piedmont EMC)

Our family and friends always try to get together one time during the summer. It was my time to entertain, so I invited them all for old-fashioned Brunswick stew and homemade ice cream. The meal was ready to serve, and I asked my little four-year-old granddaughter to ask the blessing.

She said, "Grandma, I don't know what to say," and I told her, "Just say what you have heard me say."

So she folded her little hands and said, "Lord, why on earth did I invite all these people on such a hot day!"

Used To It

The teller at the deposit window of the bank sharply reprimanded a man because he had neither filled out a deposit slip nor put his loose silver in the special rolls of specified amounts.

The man accepted the tirade meekly and went to a counter to follow instructions. When he returned later to the window, the teller half-apologized.

"Oh, that's all right," said the man graciously. "I have a houseful of teenagers, so I'm used to being spoken to as if I were an idiot."

* * *

Overheard

The reason their marriage broke up was because of diverse interests—she's interested in men and he's interested in women.

* * *

Ha!

Two men were sitting on a hotel porch.

"It's your life," the first man began, "but you smoke entirely too much. How many cigars do you smoke a day?"

"About 10 a day for the past 30 years."

"And what do you pay for them?"

"Fifty cents apiece."

"Think of that," the first exclaimed.

"That's \$5 a day. Over 30 years that would be almost \$55,000! Why, you could own this hotel if you'd have saved that much by not smoking."

"Do you own the hotel?" the second man asked.

"No."

"Well, I do."



"It seems to me that farmer could just as well have written us a nasty letter."

HALE!

A Good Question

Two men, who had just met, were sunning on a Florida beach. Boasted one, "I'm taking my vacation on \$15,000 insurance money I made from a fire."

The second man then stated that he was in Florida on \$25,000 insurance money he had made from a hurricane.

The first man became very interested. "And how do you start a hurricane?" he asked.

Wise Cracks

... Be careful with half-truths; you may have told the wrong half.

... If you can't get a lawyer who knows the law, get one who knows the judge.

... When you buy things for a song, watch out for the accompaniment.

... All this space talk makes one wonder if we are entering a new era or a new error.

* * *

Punctuality

In a certain government office, the boss set a great store by punctuality. One day an employee showed up an hour late. He came in limping, was bruised and battered about the face, and carried his arm in a sling. His boss glowered at him and glanced meaningfully at the clock.

"I fell out of the window," the timid worker explained.

"And that took you an hour?" his boss roared.

* * *

Smart Retort

One day Winston Churchill was being bothered by a persistent critic, who loftily declared: "I am a firm believer in fighting the enemy with his own weapons."

"Really?" Mr. Churchill replied, puffing deeply on his cigar. "Tell me, how long does it take you to sting a bee?"

* * *

Another Texas Joke

A Texas oil man, unable to find a place to park his Cadillac, gave it away and bought one that was already parked.



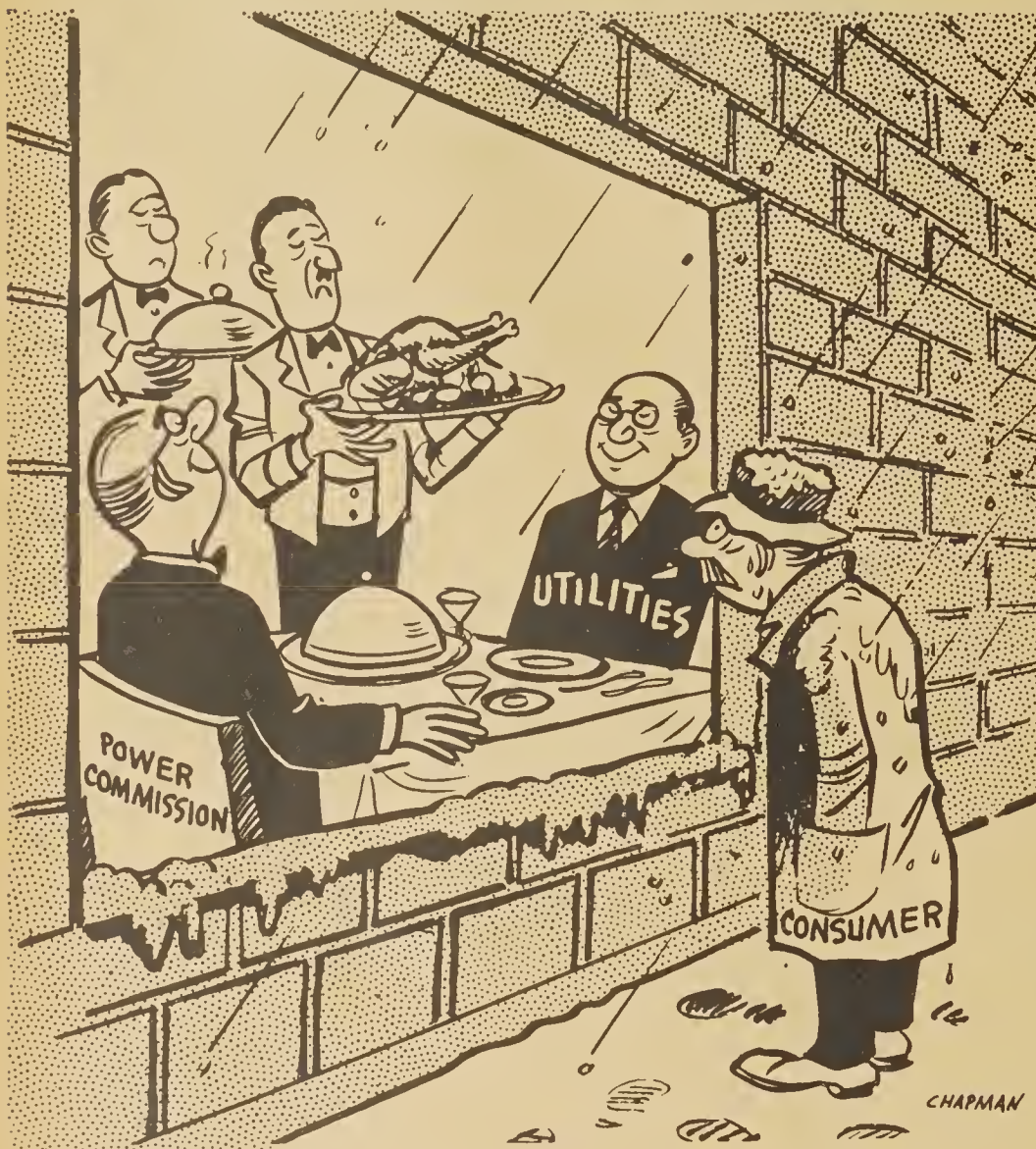
BERNHARDT

"You have to expect a house to settle a bit after it is finished, folks—"



AL KAUFMAN

"Boy, it's lucky for you my zipper's stuck!"



Lack of Appetite

(Reprinted from the News & Observer)

□ Utilities Commissioner Sam Worthington has exhibited a notable lack of appetite for hearing the public out in a Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company case now before the Utilities Commission.

The company calls its case which would increase rates at least \$200,000 "a rate adjustment" while Assistant Attorney General Kent Burns, who has intervened in behalf of the telephone users, calls it "nothing but another device for raising rates."

The answer, of course, rests with the Commission but it is startling to hear

Commissioner Worthington ask Burns this question in a "heated exchange": "How many people asked the attorney general to intervene in this case?"

The most interesting thing about this question is whether it matters whether or not a public outcry has been heard in this case. Mr. Burns is properly asking questions in this matter whether anybody else is looking or not.

If a public outcry is or has been the best assurance that the public's interest in a utility case will get the serious consideration it is due from the Utilities Commission, then the Commission's thinking is badly in need of repair.

A Welcome Voice

□ Regulatory commissions have spoken so often with the voice of the monopolist that it is worth noting when they sound off for the consumer.

On its own motion last month, the N. C. Utilities Commission opened hearings on liberalized depreciation, which may prove to be a tax-saving that should be passed on to rate-payers.

The Commission deserves a pat on the back for taking the initiative in the matter, and we hope its action is an omen of more Commission snooping in the future.

Some of our commercial power companies have gone a long time without having their rate base and rate of return examined in a full-fledged rate case.

They are guaranteed a reasonable profit on their investments, and the public should reassure itself that companies, through such piecemeal adjustments as coal clauses, don't get more than is reasonable.

For Busy Thinkers

The Difference

A first-grader of our acquaintance says, "The way I figure, girls are built better than boys, but boys are smarter."

Joy

We hear from *Industrial News Review* that one of the joys of having a privately-owned power company in one's community is that the company takes on a large property-tax burden, and the other citizens get a tax reduction.

Now, pupils, *where* does the company gets its money with which to pay taxes?

Risk

Industrial News Review also says the 27½ per cent depletion allowance for oil companies is not an example of tax favoritism. It simply recognizes that searching for oil is risky business. If that's the standard, we think a parent is entitled to deduct what he spends on his child's education, training, clothing, etc. Even if the youngster escapes the hazards of crossing streets, there's considerable risk that he'll ever amount to anything. And if he does, chances are he'll never share it with the old folks.

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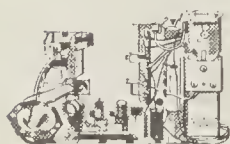
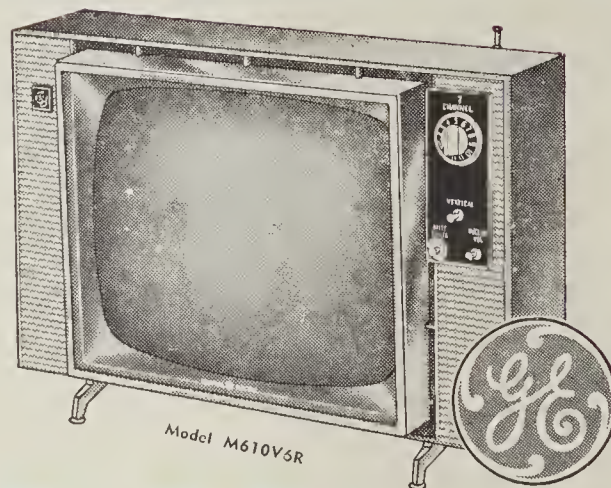




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